

Observer & Reporter

D. C. WICKLIFFE, EDITOR.

UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

August Election, 1863.

For Governor,

THOMAS B. BRAMLETTE.

OF ADAMS.

For Lieutenant Governor,

RICHARD T. JACOZ,

OF OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,

JOHN M. HARLAX.

For Auditor,

WILLIAM T. SAMUELS, of Hardin.

For Treasurer,

JAMES H. GARRARD.

For Register of Land Office,

JOHN A. DAWSON.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,

REV. DANIEL STEVENSON.

LEXINGTON, JULY 29, 1863.

Judge BRAMLETTE, in his speech at Louisville, charged that we had misrepresented his speech at Lexington, and that our object was to assist the no more men and no more money party. We repeat the charge, as utterly gratuitous and unfounded, that we misrepresented him either with that or any other motive, and are perfectly content to submit to every unbiased man who heard him if our criticism upon his speech was not fully warranted by its character.

We are not of those who, in the perilous times that are upon the State and Nation, give a blind and unreasoning support to any party; nor can we be intimidated from expressing our opinions in reference either to Judge Bramlette or those in whose interests he seems to be running. We have not, like Judge Bramlette, made the recipient of favors from President Lincoln in quick succession, and therefore are unable to say what effect they might have had upon us; but these Presidential favors seem to have mollified the Judge's position very considerably. (If indeed they have not entirely reversed it,) from what it was understood to have been before his appointment first to the District Attorneyship of the State and then to a Brigadier Generalship in the army. Our position has been one of entire consistency from the commencement of the rebellion; it has not only been consistent with itself, but with that of the State as it has been pronounced by her Legislature, by her Representatives in Congress, by her Union people in Convention assembled, and by her press and public speakers. If we decline to sneeze when Mr. Lincoln takes snuff, (as some) was affirmed was the case with South Carolina when Mr. Calhoun indulged his eloquence with the narcotic weed, it must be attributed to the fact that we don't like sneezing, and more especially when produced by Abolition snuff. If men choose to say in "bated breath," as was the case with Judge Bramlette, that they are opposed to the war policy of the Administration, but at the same time, though in a much louder voice, go on to excuse and apologize for the acts which constitute that policy, they will excuse us if we fail to discover either the dignity or the statesmanship of the course. We like the bold and manly manner in which the lamented Crittenden ex-ky. He did not hesitate to say that he opposed the policy of the Administration—characterizing the whole batch of measures which constituted its war policy as the emanations of "POLLY AND FANATICISM, VIOLENCE AND ABUSION"—the most of them being unconstitutional and all of them grossly impolitic and unjust—"not merely impolitic and unjust, but 'grossly' so. This, on the part of Mr. Crittenden, was just to himself, to his fame and position, but above all it was honest, and just to the people of Kentucky who are attempting to be latched in the Abolition cry of the Administration, by men who have neither the capacity, the integrity, nor the manly firmness of John J. Crittenden.

But we do not intend to be driven from our course by the assaults of any man or set of men, so matter what their position.—A Union man from the beginning of this controversy—a Constitutional Union man, as harshly as the term grates upon the ears of some men now and among them Judge Bramlette—a brief twelve months since—we shall continue to denounce Secession as not only wholly at war with the principles of our Government, and unwarranted by the Constitution, but as entirely without remedy for any of the evils alleged in its justification. With the effort to break up the Union we have no sympathy, never had when, if at all, that sympathy could have been rendered available, and we shall never cease to denounce it. But, while doing so, we shall with equal decision oppose to the extent of our abilities the machinations of the whole Abolition crew at the North to destroy the Union—to convert the war into one of Abolition—to restore the Union not as our fathers made it, but as the Abolitionists want it—a Union, in the terms and forcible language of Mr. Crittenden, based upon "conquest and subjugation, engraftment and Abolition." We are for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—a Union not alone of territory, but of mutual sympathy and fraternal affection, cemented by ties of friendship and of commercial interests and relations.

We have all along supposed that this war was being waged for the purpose of bringing back the misguided and deluded and betrayed people of the South to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws; that it was not prosecuted in any spirit of vengeance, nor for purposes of conquest or subjugation, nor for interference with the domestic institutions of any of the States, but simply to restore the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution; and that when the war was

completed the war ought to cease. So thought the entire representation in the two Houses of Congress when, at the commencement, they wanted men and money to put down the rebellion, and because the Abolitionists see fit to say that "military necessity" requires the policy to be charged, we must be excused if we are not patient enough to think so too. It is not necessary to destroy the Constitution to put down the rebellion. The man who thinks so is a disunionist, for the Constitution is the bond by which alone the Union is held together. We are opposed to its being destroyed either by Secession or Abolition. This is the position of Kentucky, and to it we mean to adhere, let him abandon it who may.

But, it is objected that you must not make opposition to these things now, for it weakens the Government and gives aid and comfort to the enemy! Well, if not now, when must you make it? Judge Bramlette says he does not intend to stop to discuss constitutional questions with Mr. Lincoln, but will do so after the rebellion is put down. Ah, Judge, may it not be too late? With the sweeping armies which he has at his disposal—with the disposition manifested to strike down institutions rendered safe and secure so long as the guarantees of the Constitution are observed, may they not all be destroyed in the progress of the suppression of the rebellion; and after the work of destruction is done, you come to discuss the Constitution with Mr. Lincoln, you will find that there is nothing to discuss about.

You will then find, if this policy of the Administration is not changed, that your eyes will rest upon thirty-five Abolition States, with slavery gone, and the Union restored not as it was banded down to us by our Revolutionary sires, but as the men in power choose to have it. Now is the time to discuss these things if at all. The Abolitionists thought so when they demanded of the Administration the Emancipation policy, or they would furnish no more men and no more money with which to prosecute the war; and we have the same right to urge upon him by all the means in our power a return to the Constitution and its guarantees. We are not of those who would furnish no more men and no more money to put down the rebellion, but we would afford a proviso to every bill for that purpose that no part of it should be applied to the freeing of slaves and to making soldiers of them after they are freed. This is just what our members of Congress thought, for every man of them, save Casey, who now holds the office of Commissioner of Confiscation with roving powers from Mr. Lincoln, refused to vote otherwise in the last Congress. But our position is not misunderstood by our readers, and the people of Kentucky will not blindly follow the lead of men who are disposed tamely to submit without discussion to a policy that would deprive them of their just Constitutional rights.

Judge Bramlette complains that we have misrepresented his speech here. We deny it, and assert that our review of it was the very mildest that the character of it justified. We suppose, if we had said that his speech was the equal of Mr. Clay's efforts in oratory, of Mr. Webster's in genius, and of Gen. Jackson's in statesmanship, it would have been all exactly right, according to Judge Bramlette's view of his own speech. But what would those who have heard his speeches think of us, if we had so compared them?

The truth is Judge Bramlette is the most unfortunate candidate that ever aspired to an important position. As long as he was making speeches without being reported, having but small audiences, his efforts were bespattered with praise by sympathizing friends, and all went on merrily. But when he got into the neighborhood of Cincinnati, the newspaper publishers of that city, in the spirit of enterprise which characterizes them, determined that the people should see what he said. His speech at Louisville was reported, as it was by a competent stenographer, and as soon as it made its appearance the devil was kicked up in the camp, and the most terrible committee prevailed. A committee was sent to him from the Central Committee at Louisville, and got him to say that his Louisville speech was not correctly reported. The speech was published a week before his letter of correction appeared; and although Judge Bramlette saw the speech as soon as it appeared, he did not dream of making any correction until the Louisville Committee waited upon him. We state facts which we shall continue to denounce Secession as not only wholly at war with the principles of our Government, and unwarranted by the Constitution, but as entirely without remedy for any of the evils alleged in its justification. With the effort to break up the Union we have no sympathy, never had when, if at all, that sympathy could have been rendered available, and we shall never cease to denounce it. But, while doing so, we shall with equal decision oppose to the extent of our abilities the machinations of the whole Abolition crew at the North to destroy the Union—to convert the war into one of Abolition—to restore the Union not as our fathers made it, but as the Abolitionists want it—a Union, in the terms and forcible language of Mr. Crittenden, based upon "conquest and subjugation, engraftment and Abolition." We are for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—a Union not alone of territory, but of mutual sympathy and fraternal affection, cemented by ties of friendship and of commercial interests and relations.

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The laws regulating elections in Kentucky are clear, well defined and of easy construction. As to restrictions upon the right of suffrage, resulting from the rebellion, they are equally explicit. The Governor of the Commonwealth has issued a proclamation, calling the attention of citizens of election to this law, and urging its enforcement. And yet the Military authorities have attempted to impose additional restrictions upon the elective franchise, not only with out the color of legal right, but in utter defiance of the laws of Kentucky. Why is this? Such a thing is not attempted in any other loyal State—in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and all the rest of our Northern sisters the right of suffrage is unrestricted, and it is left to the State of Kentucky, which has proved its loyalty at every election that has been held since the rebellion was instituted, to be placed under the ban of military power. Kentucky is not under martial law. The civil is, therefore, ought to be, superior to the military authority; and the attempt to impose penalties for the exercise of the right of suffrage by the power of military commanders does not harmonize with the spirit of our institutions nor with Republican freedom. It may be that the voters of the State will thus be intimidated from the assertion of their right to correct the evils of the Administration at the ballot-box; but if they are, what value is there in elections, and is not Kentucky in a state of subjugation?

ANOTHER INVASION.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the citizens of Richmond and Madison county, came flocking to this city in large numbers, fleeing, as they proclaimed, from the approach of an invading force of rebels estimated at some six thousand strong, under the command of Generals Scott, Pegram, and perhaps others. At a later hour it was reported that the rebels were certainly crossing the Kentucky river, after capturing the 10th Ky. Cavalry. The point at which they were reported to have crossed the river is but about 14 miles from this city, and the news naturally produced some excitement. Horses were in great demand and there was a general stir in the principal streets. Our Union citizens had not been advised as to such a contemplated rebel movement, and of consequence, were taken somewhat aback. About noon the following general order appeared.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
LEXINGTON, KY., JULY 28, 1863.

General Order No. 1.

I. In the absence of Maj. Gen. Harshbarger, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the forces of this point.

II. Martial Law is hereby declared in the City of Lexington and the County of Fayette. No citizen will be allowed to pass out of or into the City until further orders. All well disposed loyal male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, are hereby ordered to turn out with both arms and ammunition as they have, to aid in the defense of the City. About 600 can be armed and equipped by applying at post headquarters. All citizen forces will report to Col. Wm. T. Scott, of Lexington, who will organize them into companies and regiments and take command of them. All business houses will be closed immediately until further orders, and citizens report with or without arms, at the Court House.

A number of citizens reported themselves at the Court House to Col. Scott in the afternoon and received arms, whilst in accordance with the above order, the business houses were all closed.

This whole affair seems to have been a surprise to the military as well as civilians, as neither were prepared for it.

At this writing, (9 o'clock, P. M.) all is quiet in the city. No rebels have yet made their appearance, and there is no prospect of their coming. The streets are well guarded with batteries.

The Hon. R. A. Buckner is a candidate for Congress in this district. His address will be found in our paper to day. Judge Buckner is a man of superior ability, of tried patriotism, and will admirably discharge the duties of the office he seeks.

GEN. BOYCE.—A dispatch appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial, of yesterday, stating that "the friends of Gen. Boyce have announced him as a candidate for Congress, instead of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, deceased."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—At the Convention held in this city yesterday, to nominate a candidate for Congress, in place of Hon. John J. Crittenden, deceased, Brutus J. Clay, Rep. of Bourbon, was selected.

MAJOR GENERAL T. L. CRITTENDEN.—The Frankfort Commonwealth, of yesterday, says this distinguished officer, of the army of the Cumberland, reached this city last Friday. No officer in the whole army of the Union has won a more solid reputation for all the qualities of the officer and soldier than Gen. C. Among the first to enter the service, he has reflected honor upon his State, and won a national reputation.

The funeral of Hon. John J. Crittenden will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, in Frankfort.

The Capture of John Morgan by Gen. Shackelford on Saturday—the official announcement of which will be found elsewhere—settles the question which had been on every lip for several weeks—"where is Morgan?"

A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati Gazette says that Gov. Morton has telegraphed Gen. Burnside, requesting that all the money and property found upon Morgan and his men be placed in the hands of some responsible officer, and held until its lawful owners can be ascertained, they having robbed citizens, pillaged houses, and extorted money, and in fact taken everything they could lay their hands upon along their entire route through Indiana.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—The announcement of the death of the noble statesman and patriot, Hon. John J. Crittenden, on Sunday morning last, caused a feeling of pain throughout the whole community. He died, having been long and severely afflicted by the disease of paralysis, and his death will be felt as a great loss to the country. He was the first and noblest of his race, and his death will be felt as a great loss to the country. He was the first and noblest of his race, and his death will be felt as a great loss to the country.

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To the Voters of the Seventh Congressional District.

The honorable death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, which will be accounted by the people of the Nation every where a national calamity, has been a great loss to the country. He was the first and noblest of his race, and his death will be felt as a great loss to the country. He was the first and noblest of his race, and his death will be felt as a great loss to the country.

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Union Convention of the 7th Congressional District.

Upon the death of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, the Union Convention of the 7th Congressional District, which was held in the City of Lexington, Ky., on the 25th of July, 1863, for the purpose of electing a candidate for Congress, in place of Hon. John J. Crittenden, deceased, was held in the City of Lexington, Ky., on the 25th of July, 1863.

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Obituary.

Obituary notices of the deaths of several prominent citizens, including John J. Crittenden, and others.

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Teacher Wanted.

Notice of a teacher wanted for a school in the district.

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DISSOLUTION.

Notice of the dissolution of a partnership.

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From the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday.
MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

He Crosses the Muskingum River at
Eggleston.

In yesterday's issue we left John Morgan about fifteen or twenty miles west of Athens, Ohio. From that place he moved toward Eggleston, and crossed the Muskingum river at that place. After crossing the river, he, with his command, which is estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, moved in the direction of the centre of the State. Before having marched a great way, he was met by some of our militia, who turned his course toward the Ohio river.

After having marched a short distance, he was met by another band of militia who again changed his course, this time in the direction of Cumberland, a small town near the line between Guernsey and Noble counties. The latest dispatches received at headquarters state that he was about five miles from that place. Our forces were only four miles in his rear, and it was expected that they would strike him at or near that place. The militia, which is posted on almost every road in that section of the country, will prevent Morgan from reaching the Ohio river at any fordable point.

The four steamers Ingomar, Henry Logan, Imperial and Starlight, brought down about 800 rebel prisoners, among whom were the following rebel officers:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Col. B. W. Duke, | Lieut. Ph. Price, A. Q. M. |
| Major W. Ward, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major D. H. Smith, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major R. O. Morgan, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Lieut. Col. J. W. Hoffman, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major W. P. Elliott, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major R. S. Bullock, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Col. P. H. Taylor, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major G. M. Coleman, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major T. E. Easton, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major T. H. Hines, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major W. B. Cunningham, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major M. G. Griffin, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major H. C. Ellis, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major J. B. Barker, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major C. G. Campbell, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major E. W. Terrell, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major John Hunter, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major S. C. Mullens, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major R. T. Koehner, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major A. H. Hunter, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major J. N. Pickens, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major J. W. Mitchell, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major S. A. Tracy, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major J. H. Trigg, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major M. W. Standard, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major D. C. Carter, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major T. B. Lewis, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major A. M. Caw, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major D. C. Redford, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major A. G. Raine, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major R. T. Moore, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major L. E. Litz, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major J. W. McMillen, | Major J. T. Smith, |
| Major J. H. Groat, | Major J. T. Smith, |

The following rebel sick and wounded soldiers were also brought down on the Starlight, and conveyed to the Seminary Hospital. Lieut. A. Berry, 24 Ky., co G, wounded, left lung, dangerous; Lieut. J. W. Collier, 6th Ky., co C, wounded, left arm, dangerous; Geo. Hunter, 4th Ky., co G, wounded, left lung, slight; L. D. Bright, 4th Ky., co C, wounded, shoulder, slight; Jas. Critchfield, 6th Ky., flesh wound in thigh; Wm. C. C. 6th Ky., flesh wound in shoulder; Wm. C. C. 6th Ky., flesh wound in shoulder; Thomas Morris, co K, 4th Ky., flesh wound in the leg; S. Y. Keene, co D, 3d Ky., flesh wound in leg; P. E. Kelly, co E, Ward's regiment, flesh wound in back; S. C. Johnson, co G, 24 Ky., wounded in chest, dangerous; C. Stewart, co D, 4th Ky., typhoid fever; Charles Pagan, co C, 10th Ky., typhoid fever.

From a conversation with some of the rebel officers confined in the City Prison on 5th street, we learn the following facts: They say that the raid of Morgan into Ohio and Indiana was a prearranged movement, and that he was not driven over the Ohio river at Brandenburg by Gen. Hobson. Also that if Morgan had been advised of the fact of his catching him, he would not have crossed the Ohio at all but would have tried to elude our forces in Kentucky, as he had men with him who knew every road in the State. From the time they left Lebanon Kentucky until the time of their capture they were almost continually in their saddles.

They claim to have a large quantity of "greenbacks," and also a great amount of Confederate scrip, which they term the "bluebacks." Col. Basil Duke was wounded in the right ear by a Minnie ball, and Lieut. Colonel Hoffman was wounded in the leg by a fragment of a shell. The officers are almost all Kentuckians, and are a large, healthy-looking men. They say that they enlisted in the rebel army for three years or during the war. None of them are uniformed, the reason being that the uniforms, which are mostly obtained from the rebels having run the blockade, are snatched up by the Eastern army before they can reach the West.

The Fight Between Col. Moore and John Morgan.

Too much praise cannot be ascribed to the gallant Col. Moore and his noble men for their meritorious conduct in this fight. Morgan had ten men to one, and yet was defeated with heavy loss. We give below Moore's official report of the battle:

HEADQUARTERS 25TH MICH. INF.,
GREEN RIVER, KY., July 4, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have had a fight with the rebel General John Morgan.

I did not move my command from where it was encamped, and the north side of the river, until Morgan's advance had entered Columbia. I then moved forward to occupy the ground which had previously selected, and had the night before prepared for the fight, which was one and a half miles in advance on the Columbia road, south side of the river. I did not at any time occupy the ground, which was far in my rear, but gave battle on the narrow entering the bend.

I engaged the enemy's force this morning at 3 o'clock; in the engagement he opened on our breastworks with a battery, after firing a shot, disabling two of my men, he sent a flag of truce with the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
IN FIELD IN FRONT GREEN RIVER,
STOCKADE, July 4.

To the Officer Commanding the Federal Forces,
at Stockade near Green River Bridge Kentucky:

Sir: In the name of the Confederate States Government, I demand an immediate and unconditional surrender of the entire force under your command, together with the stockade.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
[Signed] JOHN MORGAN,
Comd'g Div. Cav. C. S. A.

I sent a reply to Gen. John Morgan that the Fourth day of July was no day for me to entertain such a proposition. After receiving the reply, he opened fire with his artillery and musketry. My force, which occupied the open field, was withdrawn to the woods where they engaged the enemy

with a determination not to be defeated. The battle raged for three and a half (3½) hours when the enemy retreated with a loss of over fifty (50) killed and two hundred (200) wounded. Among the killed were Col. Ubenault, Major Brent, another Major and five (5) Captains, and six (6) Lieutenants as near as can be estimated.

The conflict was fierce and bloody. At times the enemy occupied one side of the fallen timber, while my men held the other in almost a hand to hand fight. The enemy's force consisted of the greater part of Morgan's division. My force was a fraction of my regiment, consisting of two hundred my men, who fought gallantly. I cannot say too much in their praise.

Our loss was six killed and twenty-three wounded. After the battle received, under a flag of truce, a dispatch, asking permission to bury their dead, which request I granted, proposing to deliver them in front of our lines.

The detachment of forty men, under command of Lieut. M. A. Hagan, 8th Michigan Infantry, held the river at the ford, near the bridge, and repulsed a cavalry charge made by the enemy in a very creditable and gallant manner.

The gallantry of my officers and men in the action was such that I cannot individualize, they all did their duty nobly, and the wounded were treated with the greatest care and attention by Assistant Surgeon J. N. Grogan, of my regiment, whose fine abilities as a surgeon are highly appreciated.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Col. 25th Michigan Infantry,
Lieut. Col. Geo. B. Drake, Assistant Adjutant General, Lexington, Ky.

Rebels Complaining of Morgan's Depredations—Morgan's Reply.

The Indianapolis Journal publishes a document, captured by Colonel Wilder from a rebel courier, complaining of the plunder of rebel citizens by Morgan's command. It is dated, "Headquarters 25th Tennessee Regiment, Fairfield, Tennessee, June 17th, 1863," and is signed by Col. Hughes, 25th Tennessee, with the inlorsment of Brig.-Gen. Bushrod R. Johnston, Major-General A. P. Stewart, Lieut.-Gen. Hardee, Major Gen. Wheeler, and W. W. Mackall, chief of Dragg's staff, who directs Gen. Wheeler to take "proper and energetic measures to remedy the crying evil" complained of. The document asserts that universal complaints come in from citizens against Morgan's men for stealing, impressing and swapping horses, stealing corn and other provisions, burning barns, tearing down fences, &c. To this Morgan made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S DIVISION,
SPARTA, June 24.

Respectfully returned.
The evil complained of is indeed a crying one. I know of but two ways to redress it—either to pay some slight attention to the citizens' sufferings, or to remove them altogether from the section of country which has been completely exten out. Regiments, brigades and divisions of cavalry are ordered into a section of country where the inhabitants have a hard subsistence, and are expected to do a great deal of duty in scouting and picketing without any supplies whatsoever being furnished for either themselves or their horses. Of course, in such cases the inhabitants must suffer to a certain extent, or the soldiers must starve. For a long time, while a portion of my command was stationed near Woodbury and Bradyville, the horses had but from four to five ears of corn per diem, and the men were starved in nearly the same ratio. Representation after representation of the case was sent up, and no notice whatever was taken of it. Whose fault, then, is it that the citizens suffer? Is it the fault of the soldiers, or is it the fault of the Government that sends him to such a place, and neglects to supply his wants in any particular. The soldiers may be starving, complaint after complaint may be sent up by the officers, but no notice is taken of the citizens' sufferings. The officers who follow who spells cavalry with an e, send up a paper stating that a few ears of corn have been taken from some old woman who has a quantity concealed, and instantly the evil becomes a crying one. Is this justice?

The strict order of the Government, and these orders have been rigidly enforced as far as practicable. The army measures recommended by Col. Hughes have in all cases been adopted. I feel confident that most of the stealing, swapping, &c., complained of has not been committed by my troops, nor by any regular cavalry command, but by bands of marauders who travel through the country on the track of an army, claiming to belong now to one command and now to another, which command of course get the credit of their depredations.

JAS. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier General.

THE DRAFT.—We have already published an official notification that the draft is to be enforced, as well in Galloway as elsewhere. In the city of New York it was unavoidably suspended until the riot was suppressed. The duplicates of the enrolling lists destroyed will, it is stated, be forwarded from Washington. The announcement of its postponement was based upon the following publications:

NEW YORK JULY 13, 1863.

My DEAR SIR: I have received your note about the draft. On Saturday last I sent my Adjutant General to Washington for the purpose of urging a suspension of the draft, for I know that the city of New York can furnish its full quota by volunteering. I have received a dispatch from Gen. Sprague that the draft is suspended. There is no doubt that the conscription is postponed. I learn this from a number of sources. If I get any information of a change of policy at Washington, I will let you know.

Truly yours,
HARRISON WYOMING,
Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN,
President of the Hudson River Railroad Company,

New York, July 15, 1863.

The draft has been suspended in New York city and Brooklyn.

ROBERT NORTON,
Col. and Assistant Provost Marshal General.

It is not probable that many recruits will be obtained from the city of New York, owing to the action of its City Councils, during the riot, appropriating \$2,500,000 to purchase the exemption of conscripts. A similar measure has been proposed at Albany and some other places.

MR. CHATFIELD'S LETTER.—We print to-day a letter from Hon. J. J. Crittenden, in relation to his canvass for Congress in this District. It is written for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension in regard to his position. Mr. C. is to-day what he has always been—an uncompromising friend of the Government and a bitter foe to radicalism. He is indeed a true exemplar of Kentucky sentiment.—Danville Tribune.

The Hon. Wm. F. BULLOCK, having been called on by a number of his fellow-citizens of Louisville to become a candidate for the State Senate, responds as follows:

LOUISVILLE, July 16th, 1863.

MEERS, Geo. W. Johnston, Noble, Butler, Parsons, W. S. D. Meegan and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of the 13th inst., requesting me to become a candidate for the State Senate at the ensuing election.

I have no desire to enter upon public life, but in the present crisis I do not feel at liberty to decline the position your partiality has assigned me.

If elected I have no purpose to maintain the constitutional principles to which you refer.

I know of no law higher than the Constitution and deny that it may be suspended or its principles violated on any pretext whatever. The preservation of that great charter of our rights is the last and only hope of the American people. The Union of the States, of which I have ever been the earnest and zealous advocate, can only be restored on the basis of the Constitution.

I am, therefore, equally opposed to the doctrines of Secessionists and of Abolitionists. They are both utterly irreconcilable with the peace and unity of the country.

In my judgment the time is at hand when the radical and unconstitutional policy of the Administration, including the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, the arming of negroes, and the illegal and arbitrary arrests of American citizens, should be sternly rebuked. This policy constitutes the only insurmountable barrier to a restoration of the Union, and if it is the purpose of those in power to act in good faith they should at once and forever abandon it.

It has been demonstrated by the success of the Federal army that the Southern States are not able to maintain the unequal conflict. Of this fact that misguided but heroic people must now be fully sensible. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom to seize upon the present crisis to disabuse the Southern mind of the conviction that this is a war of subjugation, and to convince them that the sole purpose of the Government is "to preserve the Union with the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired."

I have no sympathy with the fierce and proscriptionist spirit which is clamoring for vengeance and for blood. My patriotism has not been merged into a bitter and relentless hatred of the people of the South. I still cherish the hope that we may yet live together in the bonds of peace, under the same wise and beneficent Government.

And I desire above all things a restoration of the Union on terms of perfect equality.

It is my firm conviction that we have reached a stage in the progress of this terrible war when victory may be crowned by a permanent and glorious peace, or else drive us here and struggling people to the verge of despair. The opportunity is now afforded for the exercise of enlightened patriotism, justice and magnanimity. If the Administration is equal to the crisis, such terms will now be offered to the people of the South as they can safely and honorably accept. In my humble opinion, a general amnesty should be proclaimed, the schemes of confiscation and emancipation suspended, and the people invited to return to their allegiance with all their constitutional rights unimpaired. This policy is commensurate to my judgment with the highest considerations of public interest, of justice and humanity. This is the nation's opportunity. God grant that it may be wisely improved.

I have thought proper to say this much that my position may be distinctly understood.

Yours respectfully,
W. F. BULLOCK.

The Southern Levy on Masse-Jeff. Davis' Proclamation.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18th.

WHEREAS, it is provided by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense," approved on the 15th day of April, 1862, and by other acts of Congress, approved on the 27th of September, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defense," approved the 16th of April 1862, that the President be authorized to call out the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the same shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, at the time the call may be made, and who are not at such time legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof, in his judgment may be necessary to the public defense.

And whereas, in my judgment the necessities of the public defense require that every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages aforesaid, should now be called out to do his duty in the military service of the Confederate States, and by other act of Congress, in driving back the invaders now within the limits of the Confederacy.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do by virtue of the power vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men residents of said States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service, and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call and not now in the military service, upon being enrolled, forthwith report to the conscription camps established in the respective States of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and punished as deserters in the event of failure to obey this call as provided in said law.

And I do further order and direct that the enrolling officers of the several States proceed at once to enroll all persons embraced within the terms of this proclamation, and not heretofore enrolled.

And I do further order that it shall be lawful for any person embraced within this call to volunteer for service before enrollment, and that persons so volunteering be allowed to select the arm of service and the company which they desire to join, provided the company be deficient in the full number of men allowed by law for its organization.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, the city of Richmond, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

By the President: J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

LONGSHORE'S DEATHS.—When Tybalt asked Mercutio, "What wouldst thou have of me," the answer was, "Good king of cats, only one of your nine lives." General Longstreet has already been killed three times since the war commenced, upon the report of the telegraph, besides being wounded and taken prisoner on the same excellent authority. He has been served worse than the poor Irishman who "was first drowned, and then shipwrecked in coming from Cork." There is some comfort in the belief that this invulnerable hero, like Shakespeare's king of the foine tribe, can have but six more to spare. When these are gone there must be an end, and he who has been killed so many times can be killed no more.

Boston Transcript.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.—An armed at New York brings New Orleans to the 11th inst. The New Era of the 10th inst. has the following account of the surrender of Port Hudson:

On Wednesday, the 8th, at 2 P. M., Gen. Grant, the rebel commander of Port Hudson, surrendered unconditionally to Major General Banks. The rebel army was drawn up in line, stacked arms, and Gen. Banks took possession of the place. Five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and all arms, &c., have fallen into our hands.

A dispatch to the Era, dated on the morning of the 8th inst., from Port Hudson, says:

"At two o'clock a parley was sounded from the fort, and, being replied to, inquiry was made about the news from Vicksburg. On being assured that it had fallen, General Grant promised to surrender to-day. We hoped the place would be taken. This was our last hope. Our army with the widest margin."

Subsequent account states that General Grant sent a flag of truce on the 8th asking for terms, and that Gen. Banks responded "unconditional surrender," with twenty-four hours to consider.

At 2 A. M. on the 9th Gardner unconditionally surrendered. The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a flag of truce to the Union States, and the President declared that he had not yet made up his mind to do more than enroll the negroes. For reasons obvious to all Kentuckians at least, this declaration was not deemed satisfactory, and the remonstrance has been renewed by our State authorities in more explicit and most urgent terms. We have the utmost confidence that the remonstrance thus renewed will prevail. It must prevail.

If the order were clearly legal it would be most rash and improper to attempt to enforce it; but it is clearly illegal. Free negroes are not citizens of the United States, and the President cannot find in Kentucky a respectable authority that will affirm the contrary. On this point Governor Robinson, the chief magistrate of the State, and Judge Ballard, the chief judicial officer of the nation in the State, are completely united. And with them herein all classes of the Commonwealth thoroughly agree. In the universal estimation of Kentuckians the order is wholly illegal as well as offensive in the extreme. We cannot presume that the President will adhere to the order without presuming that he is devoid of the first instincts of prudence and less than of justice. The President, whatever his infirmity of judgment or of will, is not thus weak and headlong. We do not harbor a doubt that he will speedily rescind the order. So confident indeed are we in this respect that we feel for the notice of the order by some of our contemporaries in the State we should perhaps have felt it our duty under all the circumstances to leave the matter in the hands of the State authorities without comment for the present at any rate. Certain it is that the matter could not be in abler or more faithful hands.

In the mean time, we are assured that the order is practically suspended. This is as it should be.—*Lou. Journal.*

THE RECENT UNION VICTORIES HAVE had a most depressing effect upon the Confederate authorities, altho' it is evidently attempted to conceal the disappointment and chagrin thereby produced. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 8th, in an editorial, says:

"The fall of Vicksburg, the retreat of Bragg, the repulse of Lee, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters. The most serious of these is the fall of Vicksburg, since the commencement of the war, Richmond papers conceal their great disasters under a bold front.

The Whigs say the intelligence from Lee falls short of the promise of the despatch published yesterday, and the news of the defeat of the high-wrought hopes of the public. Superadded to the calamity at Vicksburg, it casts a sombre shadow over our affairs. But we must constantly bear in mind that our greatness is revealed in its noblest attributes, and we must resolve that, come what may, the cause shall never go down nor lack courageous hearts or stout arms enough to bear it on to glorious triumph."

The importance of recent military events, and more especially the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, even in rebel estimation, may be made clear by the opinion of Mr. Jefferson Davis, who said in his speech at Jackson, Miss., last winter, that the Mississippi river was "a necessity not only to the people on its banks, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for the purpose. The Confederacy must stand or fall by the defense of that river."

This "contraband" business is assuming gigantic proportions in the West. Already there are thirty thousand men, women and children under the supervision of the General Superintendent, located at the different points of La Grange, Corinth, Memphis, Island No. 10, Helena, Vicksburg's Point and Chickasaw Bayou. Capt. Samuel Thomas, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, has lately been ordered to assume the supervision of all blacks below Helena.

THE FIGHT AT HELENA, ARK.—Further particulars of the late battle show their repulse to have been very decided and disastrous to the enemy. It is thought their loss will foot up one thousand killed and wounded. Ours is two hundred and thirty. We have taken nine hundred prisoners and paroled two hundred and thirty, others wounded at Newton seven miles out. The rebels left two pieces of artillery in our hands.

MONUMENT TO BISHOP HOOPER.—A Catholic monument is erected in St. Mary's square, Bristol, to Bishop Hooper, on the spot where he was burned. In digging for the foundation of it, they came to the stake to which he was tied.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—We are glad to see it stated by our contemporaries that the forces of the government of our army, basing on hold, and it is only because these instructions have not been obeyed and are not enforced that we have witnessed such scenes as the burning of Lexington and Darion and other towns in the South.

National Intelligencer.

new base of defense and make a permanent lodgment in newly-conquered territory, but should he do so, it will be no small offset to General Lee's success in the North.

WE are told the War Department two or three weeks ago issued an order for the enrollment of free negroes in Kentucky as citizens within the purview of the conscription act. The illegality, offensiveness, and enormity of this order, as we learn, immediately led to an earnest remonstrance on the part of our State authorities, seconded warmly by General Burnside and by General Boyle. In answer to his remonstrance, the President, we understand, signified that the enrollment of the free negroes in Kentucky was not intended as necessary preliminary to the drafting and arming of them but might be preliminary to their employment as simple laborers. In other words, the President declared that he had not yet made up his mind to do more than enroll the negroes. For reasons obvious to all Kentuckians at least, this declaration was not deemed satisfactory, and the remonstrance has been renewed by our State authorities in more explicit and most urgent terms. We have the utmost confidence that the remonstrance thus renewed will prevail. It must prevail.

MY BRIDE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

How many thoughts I give thee
Come hither to the grave
And if thought could unfurl
The green blades as we pass,
Or the leaves that sigh and tremble
To the sweet wind of the west,
Or the rippling of the river,
Or the sunbeams on its breast,
I'll count the thoughts I give thee,
My beautiful, my bride!

How many joys I love thee
Come sit where joy runs high,
And count the heavy blisses
That break on the shores and die—
Or weigh in thy tiny balance
The star-dust of the sky
When the storms are overblown,
Or the pearl in the deep sea caverns,
Or the stars in the firmament,
And I'll count the joys I owe thee,
My beautiful, my bride!

And how much love I proffer!
Come scoop the ocean dry,
Or weigh in thy tiny balance
The star-dust of the sky
Or twine around thy fingers
The sunlight streaming wide,
Or fold me in thy bosom
While the world is dark and hide;
And I'll tell how much I love thee,
My beautiful, my bride!

THE REBEL GENERALS.—Ben McCulloch, Felix K. Zollicoffer, Albert Sydney Johnston, Maxey Gregg, and now Earl Van Dorn and Stonewall Jackson, the master spirits of the great rebellion, are passed away.—Cobb, Tombs, Wise, Floyd, Humphrey Marshall and other Generals of the first rank, have retired or been quietly put aside, even Joseph E. Johnston, who was long considered in-chief, has rendered no active service since he fell from his horse shot through the body at Fair Oaks, and is probably an invalid for life. The rebellion is devouring its authors.

THE COMING HARVEST.

Our advent from almost every section of the country gives promise of a very bountiful harvest. The wheat fields never looked better, and the prospects are that the yield will be large. The corn may be said of the coarser grains. While this cannot be disputed, there is another fact equally plain, and that is, that there will be a great scarcity of harvest hands, and that wages will be very high. If the crop in Kentucky and Virginia should be as serious, of which there are fears, the Government will be obliged to call upon the militia for men to harvest the grain for defense, and this would still further reduce the number of laborers in the field. To guard against this contingency and to make certain the securing of all our crops at as early a date as possible after harvest, it is highly important that every farmer should avail himself of every means within his reach to secure his crops. They have a great number of horse-powered machines, such as horse-power machines, and steam-threshing machines, that are being manufactured for this purpose. Owens, Jones, Dyer & Co., who advertise in another column, are, we understand, well prepared to supply the demand for steam threshing machines, as well as horse-power machines, and we would recommend persons looking for such machinery to give them a call. They have an establishment, where they employ a force of over one hundred and fifty hands in manufacturing machines, and they kind of machines stand high with the farming community.

These are from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th inst.

E. W. DOWDEN & W. A. GUNN,
Agents for Lexington.

Machines are now in store at this establishment.
June 8 10-wds

Jas. D. Garrard's Sale Notes Due.

THE notes given to me as Commissioner at the sale of personal estate of James D. Garrard, to be paid the 21st day of this month, and notes are hereby notified that they must be promptly paid. Persons living in all the counties except Bourbon, will find their notes in the North Star at Lexington. Those in that county will be in my possession.

CHARLES T. GARRARD, Com'r.
July 15 12 3w—Paris Citizen copy.

\$150 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Walnut Hill road, against a dark colored man named CLAY, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high; 35 or 36 years old, and weighs about 190 or 200 pounds. When last seen had on a brown coat, light blue hat and no coat. I will give \$50 if taken in this county, \$25 if taken in any of the adjoining counties, \$100 if taken in any county bordering on the Ohio river, and \$150 if taken out of the State, at Lexington, Ky., or call on me on the premises. I will give the reward.

JOHN GESS.
July 11 11-3w

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my FARM containing about 180 acres of rich blue grass land. It is situated in Montgomery county, near the depot, Clark County line, on the old dirt road leading from Mt. Sterling to Paris—six miles from the former and sixteen miles from the latter place, and is only one mile from the Mt. Sterling and Paris Turnpike, and 2½ miles from the Winchester and Mt. Sterling Turnpike. It has on it a

Good Negro Quarters, a nice YOUNG ORCHARD of select fruit trees—never failing water, a good Ice House and a large well-fenced pasture. This farm is under a high state of cultivation, with plenty of WOOD AND TIMBER and is well-fenced. For further particulars address me at Side-view, Ky., or call on me on the premises. A bargain will be given.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.
June 10 2-2w

Notice to the Creditors of V. Paine, deceased.

I N obedience to an order of the Woodford Circuit Court, at its April Term, 1864, in the suit of V. Paine Administrator, against V. Paine's Heirs, &c., notice is hereby given to the creditors of V. Paine, the plaintiff's intestate, to file their claims and statements of debt with the undersigned, at his office in the town of Versailles, by the 1st day of August next, authentic and proven. Claims not so filed will be barred by the order of the court. Claims are required by law to be proven.

Master Com'r Woodford Circuit Court.
may 2 25-tatag

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, containing 170 ACRES. It is one and a half miles north of the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike, adjoining the lands of E. P. Johnson and Davis. The whole tract is well set in blue grass, timothy and clover, with an ample supply of timber and fuel.

R. A. BUCKNER.
April 15 90-w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been appointed Trustee of William Johnson, in place of Preston Thomson; and all persons who have sold their claims or have any claims against the deceased, are hereby notified to do so at once. They must be properly authenticated and paid of all usury, set-offs, &c. The claims may be left with Messrs. Hunt & Beck, in Lexington, or with Messrs. Egan, in Georgetown, or the subscriber.

JOHN F. PAYNE, Trustee
dec 10 54-

NOTICE.
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bethel Turnpike Road Company will be held at their toll house on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1864. Five managers for the ensuing year are to be elected.

GLASS MARSHALL,
Secretary.
July 22 14-wdsatag.

CASH FOR OLD METALS.

I WILL pay the highest cash price for SOLID 1800, both wrought and cast; Copper, Brass, Pewter, and Lead, delivered at the City Coal Yard on Spring street, near Mr. Montmolini's mill, where I can at all times be found.